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Pursuant to the Court's Order filed June 10, 2008 and Local Rule 16-10(d), Phoenix

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Solutions, Inc. ("Phoenix") and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. ("Wells Fargo") respectfully submit this Joint Case Management Statement.

## **Proposed motions:**

**Phoenix's Statement.** Plaintiff intends to file a Motion for Summary Judgment on the issue of inequitable conduct. Defendant has been given proper notice that Plaintiff will file said motion.

Wells Fargo's Statement. Wells Fargo intends to file a motion for summary judgment on all four patents. Phoenix has accused Wells Fargo of infringement based on Wells Fargo's implementation of software sold by Nuance. But Nuance has been selling software with the accused functionality since well before the November 1999 filing date of each of the patents-insuit, rendering Phoenix's patents invalid. Because Wells Fargo's invalidity arguments are based Phoenix's own infringement contentions, the court does not need to hold a claim construction hearing to decide this motion.

## **Case management issues:**

**Phoenix's issues.** Plaintiff also intends to file a Motion for Protective Order. The Parties have exchanged several drafts and communications regarding a stipulated protective order, but have reached an impasse on one remaining issue. Plaintiff has asked that one of its outside counsel, J. Nicholas Gross, be allowed access to any information, including those marked "For Attorney's Eyes Only." Mr. Gross has been Plaintiff's counsel on patent matters for the past eight years. He is Plaintiff's most trusted legal adviser. Plaintiff's position is that providing Mr. Gross access to confidential information would not compromise Defendant's competitive advantage in any way since the Parties do not compete in any industry related to the patents in suit. However, Defendant has steadfast denied Mr. Gross access to the confidential information.

Wells Fargo's issues. The parties have come close to reaching agreement on a protective order based on the standard protective order found on the Court's website. However, Phoenix has requested that its patent prosecution counsel, Mr. J. Nicholas Gross, who continues to prosecute continuation applications of the patents-in-suit, be permitted to review documents

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designated as Highly Confidential under the protective order. Wells Fargo indicated that it would be willing to allow that access if Mr. Gross agreed to cease prosecuting patents for Phoenix, and thereby remove the risk that he would, however inadvertently, use Highly Confidential information from the litigation in drafting further claims that, like the patents at issue in this case, might be asserted against Wells Fargo in the future. Wells Fargo believes that Phoenix's attempt to have Mr. Gross access Highly Confidential information while continuing to prosecute patents runs afoul of the principle that "the patent prosecutors for any party should make a choice: either prosecute future patents in this family of patents, or litigate the patent at issue, but not both." Presidio Components, Inc. v. American Tech. Ceramics Corp., 546 F. Supp. 2d 951 (S.D. Cal. 2008). Although the parties have been able to go forward in discovery by operating under Patent Local Rule 2-2's provision limiting disclosure to outside counsel of record, Wells Fargo has recently served subpoenas on non-parties who will undoubtedly want to have a protective order in force before producing their documents. Wells Fargo therefore asks that the Court enter the standard terms of the Northern District protective order to which the parties have agreed, and rule that Mr. Gross may not access Highly Confidential documents unless he discontinues prosecuting patents on Phoenix's behalf in this area.

A second issue has arisen with respect to Mr. Gross. In this litigation, and apparently in others, Phoenix has produced documents reflecting communications between Mr. Gross and Phoenix's principal, Mr. Bennett, relating to the prosecution of the patents at issue in this case. Wells Fargo has requested that Phoenix produce other such communications, and Phoenix has refused to do so, apparently on grounds of privilege. When the parties met and conferred regarding Phoenix's objections, Phoenix's counsel conceded that privilege had been waived as a result of its production of those documents, but took the position that the scope of the waiver was narrow. Phoenix's counsel has also never requested that the documents at issue be returned to Phoenix, thereby confirming that their production was a deliberate choice, and not the product of inadvertence. It appears from Phoenix's statement in this filing that Phoenix believes the waiver extends only to the specific documents that it produced. Wells Fargo accordingly requests that the Court allow the parties to brief the issue of the breadth of the privilege waiver, and to order

1	Phoenix to produce all responsive documents that are within the scope of the waiver. This issue
2	plainly needs to be resolved swiftly so that Wells Fargo will know what information is available
3	to it in opposing Phoenix's planned motion for summary judgment on inequitable conduct.
4	Wells Fargo proposes that it file an opening letter brief on August 25, and that Phoenix file a
5	letter brief in opposition by Friday, August 29. If the Court is inclined to consider a reply letter
6	brief, Wells Fargo would propose to file one on Wednesday, September 3.
7	Phoenix's response. Wells Fargo asks the Court to enter the standard terms of the
8	Northern District protective order at the status conference. Given the importance of a protective
9	order in patent cases, it would deprive Phoenix of its right to due process if this issue were
10	decided without a properly noticed motion. We are adamant that the issue regarding a protective
11	order cannot be decided at the status conference because Phoenix's right to consult with counsel
12	of its choice is sacrosanct. Furthermore, Patent Local Rule 2-2, which states that the Northern
13	District's protective order governs discovery, already affords the same protection as Defendant's
14	request.
15	To the extent that the documents referenced by Wells Fargo were produced, the attorney-
16	client privilege is waived only as to those documents. However, Wells Fargo misstates the facts
17	by stating that "Phoenix's counsel conceded that privilege had been waived." This language
18	suggests that Phoenix's counsel conceded to waiver beyond the reference documents, which was
19	clearly not the case.
20	<u>ADR.</u> Pursuant to Local Rule 16-10(d), the parties state that they are scheduled to
21	engage in a mediation on October 23, 2008.
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## Case 3:08-cv-00863-MHP Filed 08/18/2008 Page 5 of 5 Document 37 1 The parties look forward to discussing these matters and any others that the Court may desire on August 25th. 2 3 Dated: August 18, 2008 TROJAN LAW OFFICES 4 5 By: /s/ R. Joseph Trojan 6 R. Joseph Trojan 7 Attorneys for Plaintiff PHOENIX SOLUTIONS, INC. 8 Dated: August 18, 2008 KEKER & VAN NEST, LLP 10 11 By: \_\_/s/ Eugene M. Paige Eugene M. Paige 12 Attorneys for Defendant WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A. 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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